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2357

# Emenson's Singing School,

A COLLECTION OF MUSIC DESIGNED EXPRESSLY FOR SINGING SCHOOLS.

CONTAINING

A COURSE OF ELEMENTARY STUDY,

GLEES, DUETS, QUARTETS, HYMN TUNES, ANTHEMS, &c.

BY



Author of "HARP OF JUDAH," "JUBILATE," "CHORAL TRIBUTE," and various other Musical works.

# BOSTON:

**OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 WASHINGTON STREET.** 

NEW YORK: C. H. DITSON & CO.

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# PREFACE.

The present work has been undertaken at the solicitation of many prominent Teachers of music throughout the country, who have long felt the need of a book of this description. Its object is to furnish, at a much cheaper rate than usual, Music for the Singing School. It is divided into three parts. The principal features of the First, or Elementary Department, are, 1st. An easy and systematic beginning; 2nd. An easy and systematic progress; 3d. An end in view which can be reached with very little labor, the progress from the beginning being more of a pleasure than otherwise.

PART II contains a good variety of secular music, comprising Glees, Four-part Songs, Duets, Quartets, both for mixed voices, and male voices alone.

PART III contains about forty pages of Church tunes and Anthems, of different styles, yet progressive in their character.

# PART I.

# ELEMENTARY STUDY.

The subjects that must at first engross the attention of the learner in singing, are time and pitch. When the pupil can rightly apprehend the movement in music, and rightly interpret the written signs of that movement, and has attained to a practical knowledge of pitch in its melodic changes, then he can take up the study of Expression. It is true that the scholar should be led as far as possible to a correct and tasteful style, even in his early exercises. But this will be rather by imitation than by the direct study of Expression.

The knowledge of time and pitch, which lie at the foundation of musical studies, must be practical; and the methods employed must be such as address themselves to the sense of time and tune, and aim at the development of these faculties. The obscurity which attaches to musical notation, in the minds of many persons, arises from the fact that the things signified in notation are imperfectly apprehended, and not from any defect in the system of notation in common than the system of notation in common that it is not the system of notation in common that it is not the system of notation in common than the system of notation in common that it is not the system of notation in common that it is not the system of notation in common that it is not the system of notation in common that it is not the system of notation in common that it is not the system of notation in common that it is not the system of notation in common that it is not the system of notation in common that it is not the system of notation in common that it is not the system of notation in common that it is not the system of notation in common that it is not the system of notation in common that it is not the system of notation in com

Let the musical elements first be presented to the ear of the pupils; then the visible symbols of those elements, in notation, to the eye; lastly, the theorizing in regard to them.

# THE STUDY OF TIME.

Although it is not very important whether the subject of time or pitch be presented first, as they must very soon be united and proceed together, yet as the first steps in time are quite simple, it, with the items of notation which belong to it, is here presented first:—

### BEATS.

The proper movement of music is maintained by a division of time into short, equal portions, called beats.

The principle of regular recurrence or equal division of time may be illustrated by a succession of strokes upon a bell, or upon a table. When the class can distinguish regular from irregular movement in these strokes, they may be represented to the eye upon the board by a number of dots placed at regular intervals, thus:—

These represent beats.

# ACCENT.

To prevent monotony, and assist in preserving the time, certain beats receive additional stress called accent. This also occurs at regular intervals.

The example being upon the board, the pointer may be used to illustrate accent, giving a slight stress to the accented beats.

# MEASURE.

The accented beat, taken together with the lighter ones immediately following, forms a measure.

If one beat in every two is accented, two-beat measure is produced; one in every three, three-beat measure; one in four, four-beat measure; and one in six, six-beat measure. These are called Double, Triple, Quadruple and Sextuple measures.

Double measure may be illustrated by counting steadily, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, (at about the velocity of pulse-beats.)

power of voice, and without letting the voice fall at the end of a measure, observing a slight accent. Care should be taken that the accent be not overdone. It measure. is very important that pupils be taught to count time well. Count any given number of measures required by the teacher.

Exercise in counting triple measure : -

1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3.

Quadruple measure: —

1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Sextuple measure, (a little more rapidly): -

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

No bodily motions, whether of hands, feet, or head, should be allowed on the part of the pupils in connection with counting time, at this stage.

A very slight secondary accent is felt in Quadruple measure on the third beat, and in Sextuple on the fourth; marking the beginning of the second half of the measure.

# BARS.

The boundaries of measures are determined in writing by short, vertical lines, called bars. The end of an exercise is marked with a double-bar.

> Bar. Double-bar. | ineasure. | measure. | measure.

Double measures separated by bars : -

1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 |

### TIME MARK.

The number of beats in a measure is shown by a figure at the beginning:

Double measure,	2	1		1
Triple measure,	3	1		 1
Quadruple measure,	4	1		1
Sextuple measure,	6	1		1

With the above diagram of measures, bars, and time-marks upon the board A class should attain the ability to count nicely together, with a moderate let the pointer be used, giving the beats upon the board audibly, while the class counts, the teacher putting the proper number of beats within the limits of each

# NOTES.

Tones in music are represented by notes. Tones of different length are represented by notes of different shape. There are five kinds in common use, and the tones they represent differ in length in the proportion indicated by their names.

Half note. Eighth note. Sixteenth note. Whole note. Quarter note.

A simple exercise may now be sung by the class, illustrating the use of notes as indicating tones of different length, as follows: -

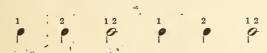


Place the notes on the board, and have them sung first by the teacher, the pupils imitating, pointing meanwhile.

Take an easy pitch with the syllable la. Strive to produce a free, clear and leasy tone. Proper position must be insisted on in the singing exercises.

### NOTES IN MEASURES.

The class will now count Double measure as has been directed above; and the exercise in quarter and half notes being upon the board, apply the beats to the notes with the pointer, as follows:—



Separate these measures by bars, and place the time-mark thus:-

# TIME-MARK COMPLETED.

As it is the quarter note which is here taken to occupy the time of one beat, that fact is indicated at the beginning by placing the figure 4 under the 2 in the time-mark, thus:

The time-mark  $\frac{2}{4}$  means that there are two beats in a measure, and that a quarter note receives one beat;  $\frac{3}{4}$  four beats in a measure, and a quarter note receives one beat;  $\frac{4}{4}$  four beats in a measure, and a quarter note receives one beat;  $\frac{6}{4}$  six beats in a measure, and a quarter note receives one beat;  $\frac{1}{4}$  six beats in a measure, and an eighth note receives one beat;  $\frac{1}{4}$  six beats in a measure, and an eighth note receives one beat;  $\frac{1}{4}$  six beats in a measure, and an eighth note receives one beat, &c. The mark  $\mathbb{C}$  is some times used instead of the figures  $\frac{4}{4}$ .

Now let the pupils turn to different pages in their books, reading and explaining the various time-marks.

### RESTS.

Characters indicating a portion of time passed over in silence, are called Rests; these correspond with the notes in name and length.

# DIAGRAM OF NOTES AND RESTS.

Whole note		•	0	Whole rest		. 8		-
Half note .			P	Half rest				
Quarter note			-	Quarter rest	, ,	•		7
Eighth note .	•	,		Eighth rest			,	4
Sixteenth note		•	2	Sixteenth rest		•		J.

# DOTS.

A dot placed after a note or rest, adds one half to the value of the note, or rest, thus: —

# DOTTED RESTS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS.

When two dots (\*\*) are placed after notes or rests, the second dot adds one half the value of the first

The teacher sings, and the class count the following exercises, and vice versa.



# BEATING TIME.

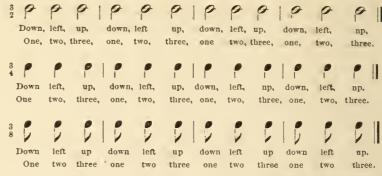
To mark the time, certain motions of the hand are made, called "beating time." In double measure the beats are down, up. In triple measure, down, left, up. In quadruple measure, down, left, right, up. In sextuple measure, if slow, down, down, left, right, up, up. If rapid, down, up, giving only one beat to each half of the measure.

# EXAMPLES IN DOUBLE MEASURE.

2 0	0	1	0	0	9	0	P	91
Dowu,	up,		down,	up,	down,	up,	dowu,	up.
One,	two,		one	two,	one,	two,	one	two.
2 •	P	ı	•	•	•	•	•	?
Down,	$up_i$		down,	up,	down,	up,	dowu.	up.
Oue	two,		one,	two,	oue,	two,	one,	two.

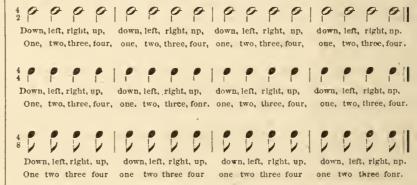
Note. Question the class in regard to the time-marks, accent, &c. There is no difference in the manner of performing either of the above examples.

# EXAMPLES IN TRIPLE MEASURE



The above examples intriplemeasure, differ only in their representation.

# EXAMPLES IN QUADRUPLE MEASURE.



Note. There is not necessarily any difference in the manner of performing either of the above examples in quadruple measure.

# EXAMPLES IN SEXTUPLE MEASURE.



Note. The class should be required to sing all of the above examples. giving strict attention to aeeent, and beating the time. Beating time, however, is designed more especially for the teacher or director: still, the class should practice it, so as to understand his beating.

There may be as many varieties of measures as there are kinds of notes, The following are those in common use.

### THE STUDY OF PITCH.

Note. The matters connected with pitch are so much less readily apprehended by the scholar generally than those of time, the teacher will probably find firmly fixed in the mind. it necessary to devote much the larger share of attention and effort to this branch

of instruction. The melodic exercises, however, being made rhythmical also, if sung in time, give a certain amount of rhythmical training, even without having the subject formally presented.

### THE SCALE.

The scale is a series of eight tones, differing in pitch. These tones are named from the names of numbers, - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. The Italian syllables, Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do, are also applied to the scale.

As the scale is something to be apprehended through the car, it should first be presented to the sense of hearing alone. No notes or written representatives should accompany it at the outset. The teacher should sing to the class the whole, or a part of the scale with the numerals, and require the class to imitate him. Then the syllables should be committed to memory in their order, and also in their association with the numerals.

To assist in this, they may both be written out on the board, thus:

Scholars should be able to give the syllable for each numeral, and the numeral for each syllable, when questioned, readily.

Sing the following exercise by numerals: -

Now let the teacher eall the above numerals, the class singing the syllables.

Practice the class much as above, care being taken that the right tone is sung to the right syllable, so that the association between syllables and tones may be

Avoid making skips as yet.

# THE STAFF.

To assist in representing the different pitch of tones to the eye, a character composed of five lines and four spaces is used, called the staff. Each succeeding line or space forms one degree, making nine degrees, which are reckoned from the lowest, upwards. A higher or lower pitch is represented by a higher or lower degree.

When more than nine degrees are wanted, short lines with their spaces, both above and below the staff, are employed.

### THE STAFF.



### THE STAFF WITH ADDED LINES.



# STAFF NAMES.

The degrees of the staff are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet, — A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

### CLEFS.

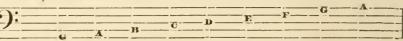
Characters called clefs are placed upon the staff to determine the literal pitch of each degree. There are three in general use, viz: the Tenor or C clef, the Treble or G clef, thus; —

which fixes the name of each degree, as follows:-



And the Bass, or F clef which fixes the literal name of each de gree as follows:—

BASS, OR F CLEF.



The Tenor, or C clef, also represents the letter G upon the second line, and the letters, syllables, and numerals are applied the same as to the Treble or G elef.

# SCALE REPRESENTED ON THE STAFF.

The Staff represents the Scale to the eye, by a certain degree being taken to represent the first tone, the others following in regular order. The first tone of the Scale is called the key-note. For the present, we must represent the beginning of the scale at C. With the Treble clefit will appear thus:

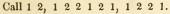


With the Bass elef, thus: -



### PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

The practical part of singing at sight now commences. It should be made the rule at every lesson now, first to fix the tones in the mind by singing them as called for, and also, by naming tones listened to. The teacher calls for the following tones of the scale, the class singing the syllables from the diagram below, or put the same upon the board.





### EXERCISES WITH TWO TONES.

No. 1. Which clef? What kind of measure? How many beats? Which is accented?

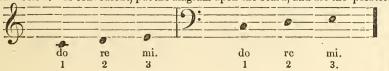




Note. At every exercise, question the class in regard to all the characters used.

# EXERCISES WITH THREE TONES.

Call 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3 2 1 3 2 1. The class sing by syllable from the diagram below. If convenient, put the diagram upon the board, and use the pointer.



No. 3. Question the class: quarter rest.



# \* EXERCISES WITH FOUR TONES.

Call for the tones 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 1 2 2 3 4 3 4 3 2 1. The class sing syllables from both figures below.





No. 5. Half notes introduced.



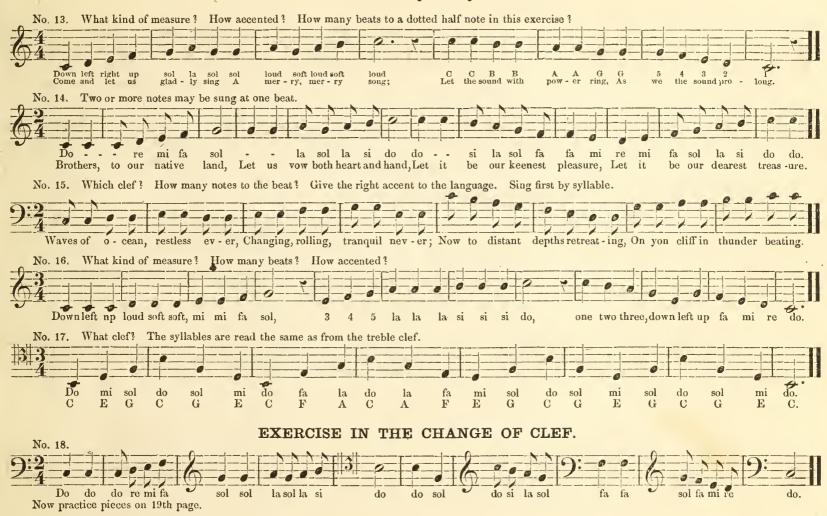
A piece of music may commence on either beat of the measure. (See No. 6.)

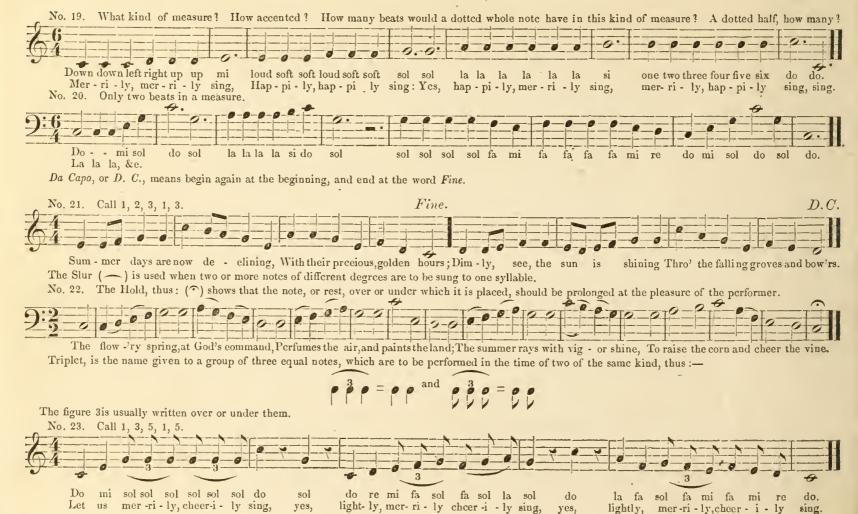
No. 6.



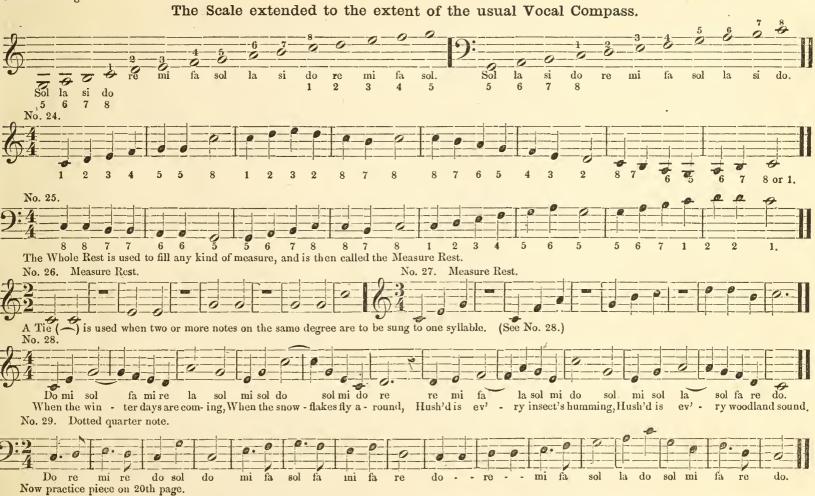
\* Note. The teacher can vary these exercises according to his own judgment.

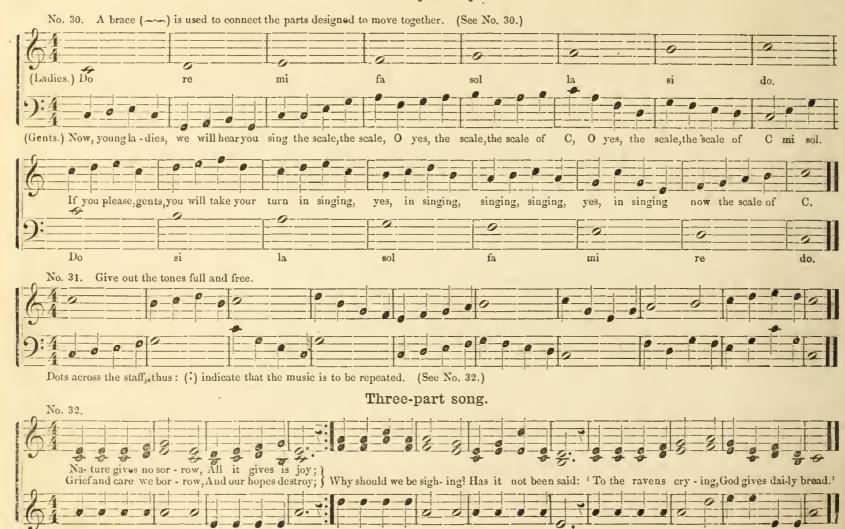


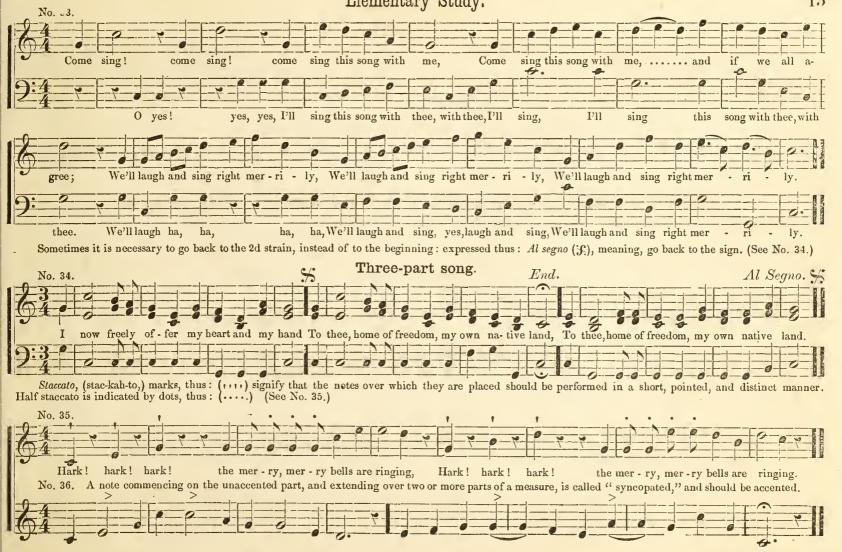




When tones lower than one or higher than eight are sung, the scale is said to be extended. The syllables are continued in their regular order, ascending and descending.







### INTERVALS.

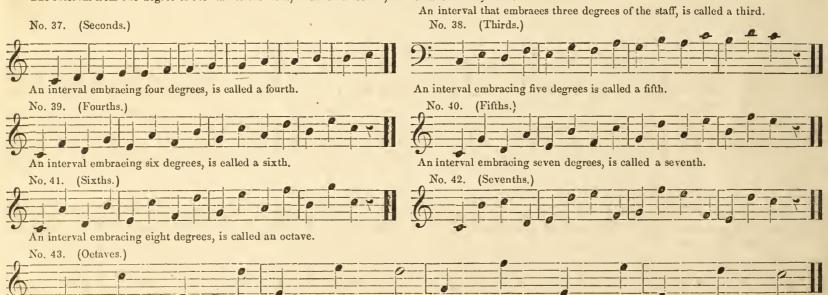
The difference of pitch between any two tones, is called an Interval,—as, from 1 to 2, 1 to 4, 5 to 8, &c. The interval between two consecutive tones of the Scale is called a second,—as, from 1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, &c. By listening attentively to the scale, we discover that the intervals between 3 and 4, 7 and 8 are less than the others. The greater intervals are called Major Seconds, and the smaller, Minor Seconds. By some writers these are called Steps, and half steps; others call them Tones, and Semitones. What term is employed is of comparatively little account, if the learners are made to discern by the ear the difference in the intervals themselves. A Major Second is equal to, or contains two Minor Seconds.

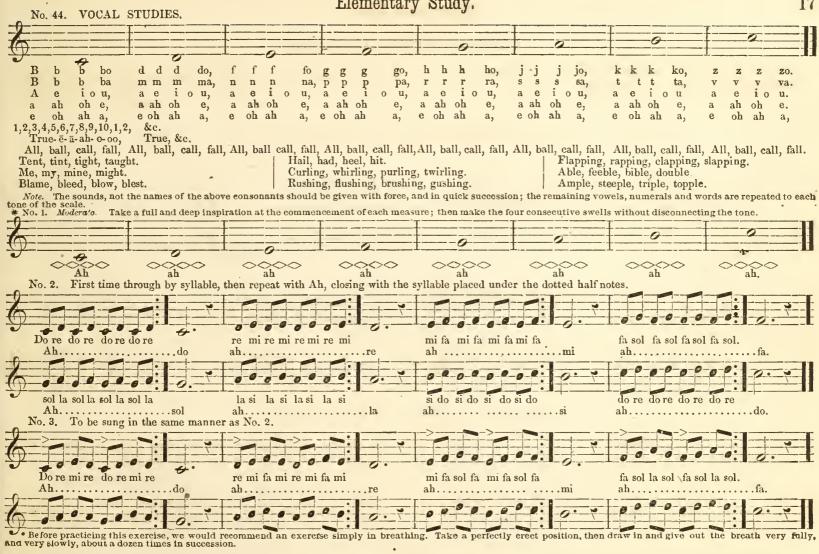
# MAJOR SCALE,—SECONDS ILLUSTRATED.

0	Major Second	02	Major Second	3	Minor Second 4	Major Second	5	Major Second	6	Major Second	9	Minor Second	08
C		D		$\mathbf{E}$	$\mathbf{F}$		G		$\mathbf{A}$		В		C.
$D_0$		re		$_{ m mi}$	fa		sol		la		si		do.

# SECONDS, THIRDS, FOURTHS, FIFTHS, SIXTHS, SEVENTHS, AND OCTAVES.

The interval from one degree of the staff to the next, is called a second, as we have already seen.

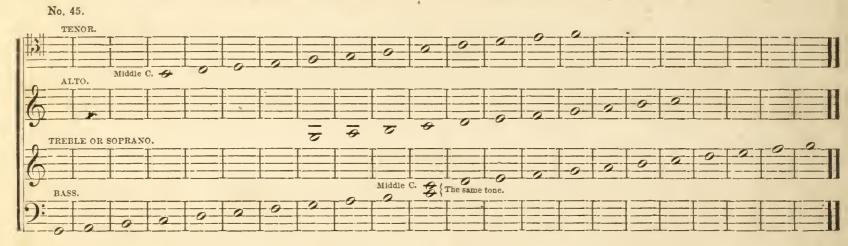




# CLASSIFICATION OF VOICES.

Low male voice, Base. Low female voice, Alto. High male voice, Tenor. High female voice, Treble, or Soprano. Baritone, between the Base and Tenor. Mezzo Soprano, between the Alto and Treble.

# Illustration of the usual compass and relative position of the four parts.



# TERMS AND SIGNS OF EXPRESSION.

Pianomarl	ked pSoft.	Crescendomarke	d Cres. or Commence soft and increase.
Pianissimo	ppVery soft.	Diminuendo "	Dim. or > Commence loud and diminish.
Forte	fLoud.	Swell	Increasing and diminishing.
Fortissimo (	ffVery loud.	Sforzando "	sf or > Attack the tone.
Mezzo	mMedium.	Legato "	
Mezzo-piano	mpRather soft.	Staccato "	11 orShort and distinct.
Mezzo-Forte	mfRather loud.	Organ tone"	=Equal in power.

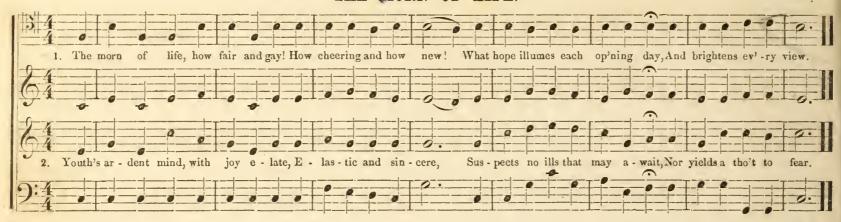
# UP AND LABOR.



# THE WOOD-BROOK.



# Elementary Study. THE WORN OF LIFE.



# COME, SING AND BE GAY. May Song.



# OUR STREAMERS ARE FLYING.



# HARVEST SONG.





### INTERVENING TONES.

Wherever the interval of a major second occurs in the scale, an intervening tone may be sung. Thus, between one and two there is the interval of a major second; a tone may be sung which is higher than one, and yet lower than two. The same thing will be true between two and three, four and five, five, and six, six and seven. As the interval of the major second occurs five times in the scale, there will be therefore five intervening tones.

### INTERVENING TONES REPRESENTED BY SHARPS.

The tone intervening between one and two is called sharp one, and is represented by a note placed on the line or space belonging to one, with a character called a sharp (#) placed before it. The other intervening tones are named and represented in like manner.

In commencing practice with intervening tones, the ear must be appealed to again. Those only will be able to sing them who have heard them correctly given, by voice or instrument. After stating that the syllables for sharped notes will be changed so as to end always with the sound of ee, let the teacher sing 1, 7 below, 1, with the syllables do, si, do, the class repeating the same by imitation. As this contains the minor second, it will be easy afterward for the pupil to imitate 2, \$1, 2, with syllables re, di, re. After a sufficiently close imitation, unite the two exercises already given, thus: —do, si, do, —re, di, re. Then add 3, \$2, 3, mi, ri, mi; 4, 3, 4, fa, mi, fa; 5, \$4, 5, sol, fi, sol, 6, \$5, 6, la, si, la; 7, \$6, 7, si, li, si; 8, 7, 8, do, si, do.

When the ear has been in this way directed to the intervening tones themselves, the tones may be represented upon chart or blackboard as follows: -



Practice with care the following exercises: -

No. 46. Question the class in relation to numerals and syllables.



As the sharp four is more frequently used than either of the above intervening tones, the teacher should often call for it, at first only in connection with five; but later, it may be taken after two, three, one, six, and eight, always proceeding from sharp four to five, as it naturally leads there.

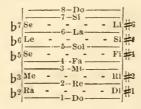
### INTERVENING SOUNDS REPRESENTED BY FLATS.

When an intervening tone is considered as a minor second lower than a certain tone of the scale, it is represented by a note upon the line or space belonging to that tone, with a character called a flat (2) placed before it. Thus we have flat two, flat three, flat five, flat six, and flat seven; and as the syllable is changed in flatted notes so as to end with the sound of ā (long,) with the exception of flat two, the syllable for which ends with the sound of a in far, we apply to these the syllables ril, me, se, le, se.

In practicing these tones taken in this new relationship, proceed first by ear, taking one measure of No. 48 at a time, which may be placed upon the board, so that the eye of the scholar will be directed by the pointer, while the ear is being trained to right perceptions.



The following diagram gives a view of the intervening tones:-



# CHROMATIC SCALE.

A series of tones embracing all the seale sounds and intervening tones, proceeding entirely by minor seconds, is called the Chromatic Scale, which is represented with syllables, numerals, and letters, thus:—



Although the singing of the chromatic scale ascending and descending is a somewhat difficult thing, yet with a teacher who can give the chromatic scale accurately with the voice, or what is generally better, with the aid of an instrument, a class of fair ability may be easily educated up to it; and it affords a fine training process for the ear.

A Natural (3) is used to counteract the influence of a flat or sharp. The influence of a sharp or flat (accidental) extends through the measure in which it appears, unless counteracted by a natural. It also extends through succeeding measures, unless intercepted by a note upon another degree.

### MINOR SCALE.

Besides the Major Scale, already explained, there is another, called the Minor Scale, the tones of which are arranged according to a different order of intervals from either of the others. It is based upon the Sixth of the Major Scale, syllable La, which it One of the Minor.

MINOR SCALE.

-6		····													
6								0	40						
TT															
	7	0	0										0	7	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	- 7	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1.
	La	si	do	re	mi	fa	si	la	si	fa	mi	re	do :	si	la.
	A	В	C	D	E	$\mathbf{F}$	G #	A	GB	F	$\mathbf{E}$	D	C	В	<b>A</b> .

The Minor Seconds occur between 2 and 3, 5 and 6, and 7 and 8. The interval between 6 and 7, is called an augmented second, which is equal to one Major and one Minor second. All the others are Major Seconds.

### KEY.

By key, is meant the pitch with which the scale begins. Thus, "key of C" means that C is one. All the exercises thus far have been in the key of C.

# CHANGE OF KEY, OR TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

When any other pitch than C is taken as one, there is a change of key, and the scale is said to be transposed. It is perfectly easy to sing the scale, commencing at any pitch, provided it be within the compass of the voice. The principal thing to be learned at the outset in changing key, is to read the scale in a new position on the staff. Practically, the difficulties to be overcome are of the eye, rather than of the ear. Attention should be directed to this point until it is mastered.

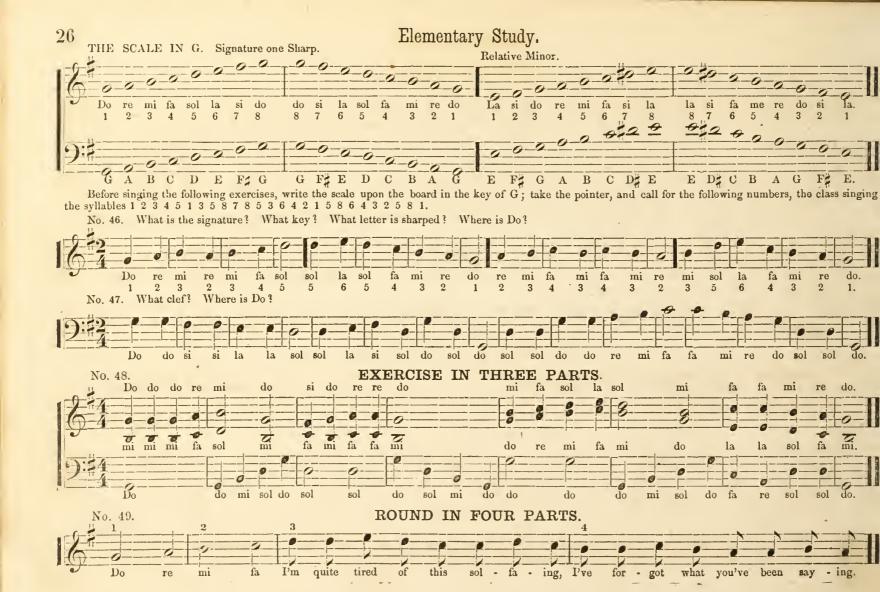
In transposing the scale, we must retain the same order of intervals as in the key of C; i.e., from 3 to 4, and from 7 to 8 must be Minor seconds; all the others Major. To do this, we must omit some of the tones in the key from which the transposition is to be made, and use instead, certain intermediate tones.

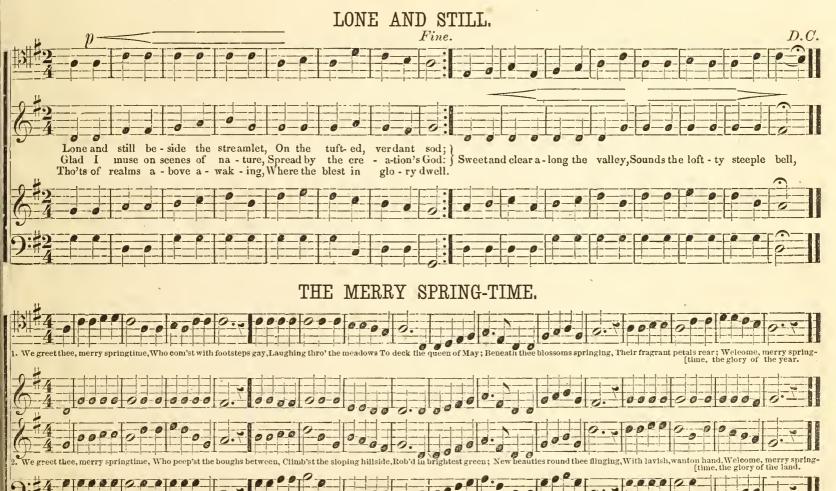
# TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE FROM THE KEY OF C TO THE KEY OF G.



In the above illustration, it will be observed that the tone F is omitted, and the tone F sharp is introduced. It will be observed that the interval from E to F sharp, is a Major Second, and corresponds to the interval from 6 to 7; and from F sharp to G, is a Minor Second, corresponding to the interval from 7 to 8.

For similar reasons, an additional sharp will be required in each succeeding transposition.

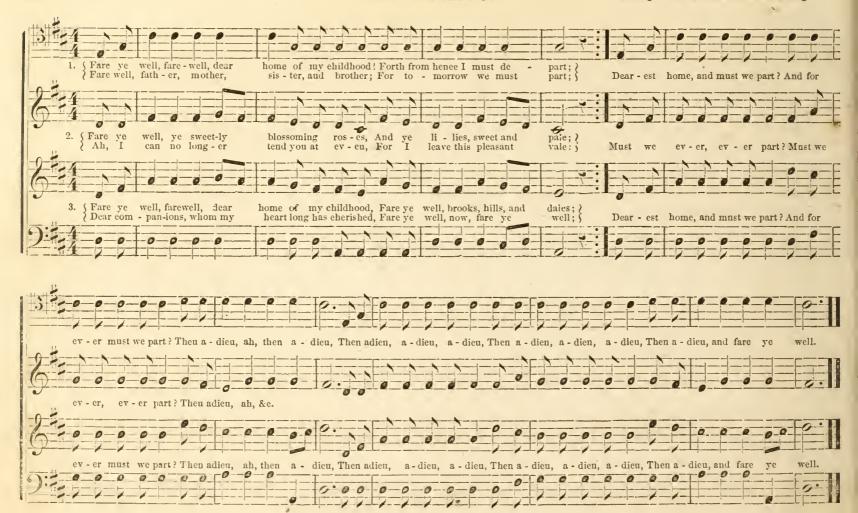




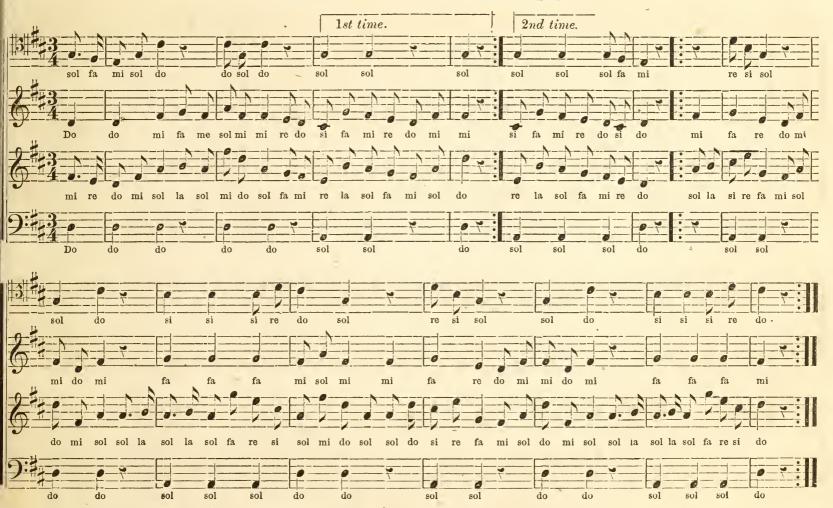
# THE GOOD OLD TUNE. \*

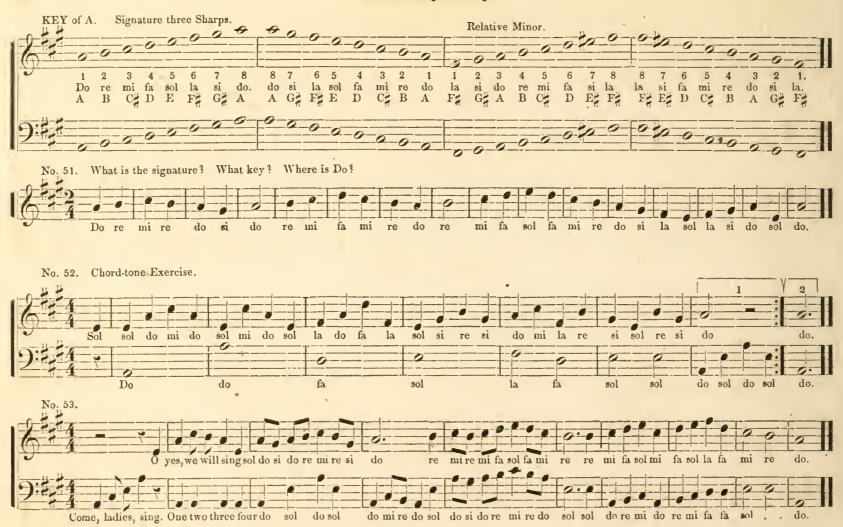


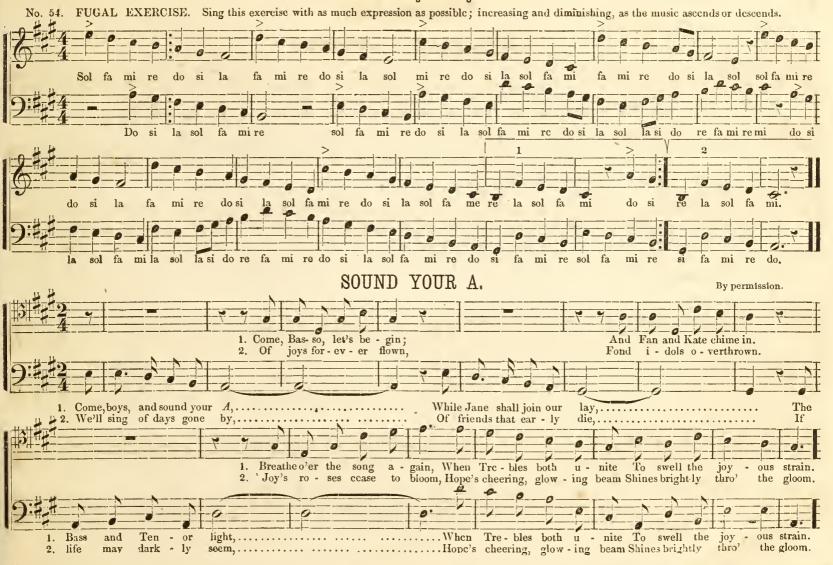




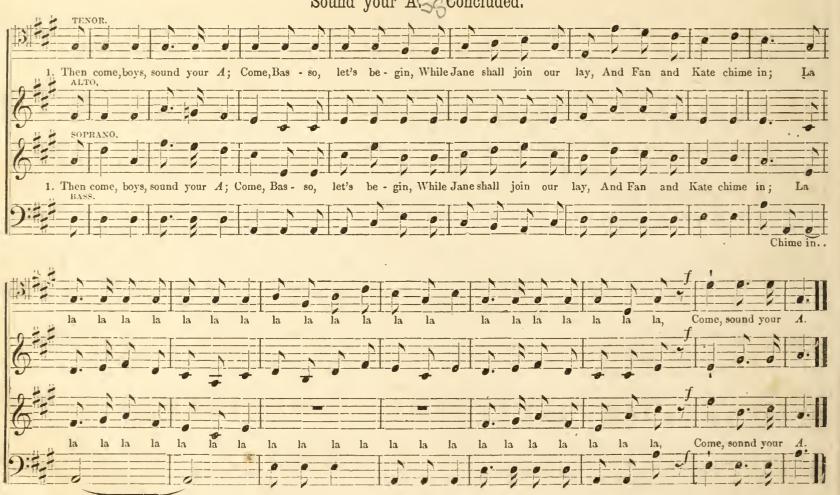
# Elementary Study. SOLFEGGIO. SYLLABLE EXERCISE.

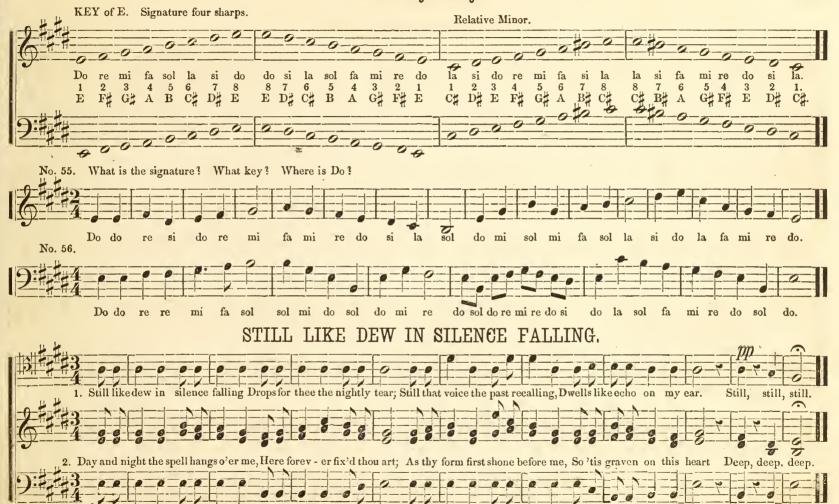




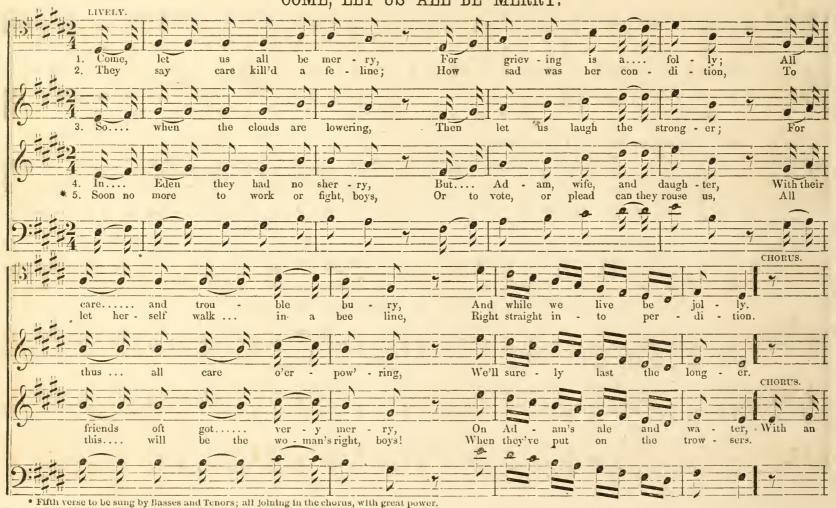


"Sound your AssConcluded.

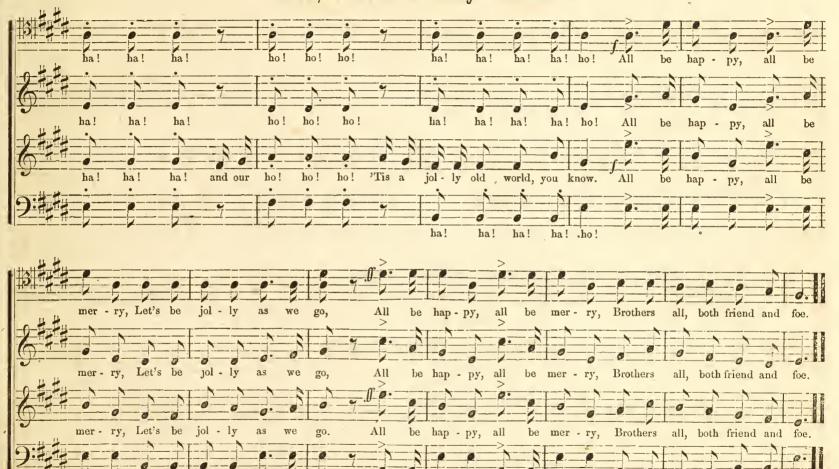




COME, LET US ALL BE MERRY.



"Come, let us all be merry." Concluded.

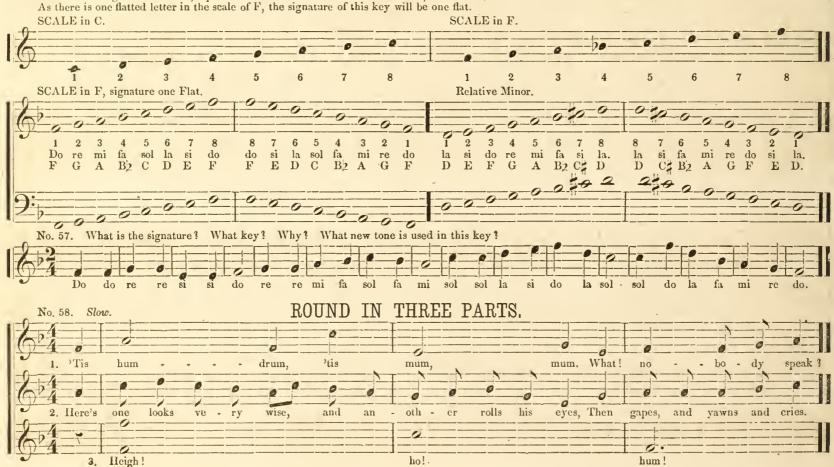


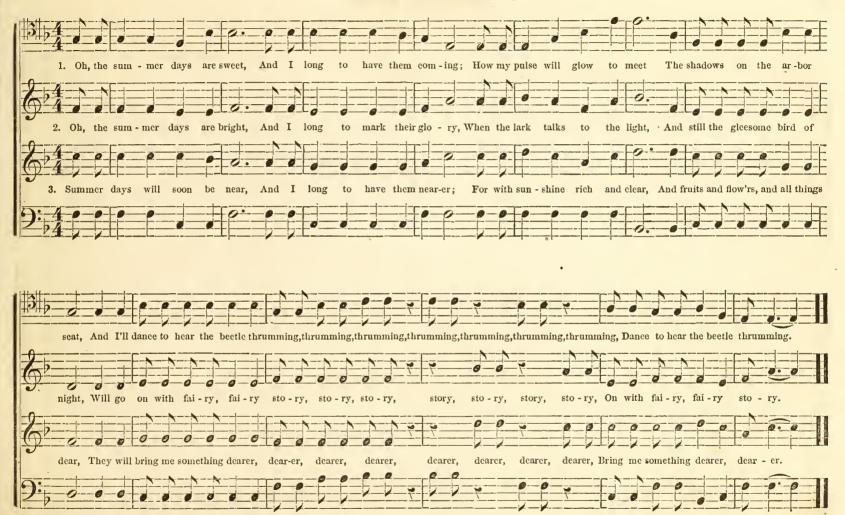
KEY of F.

The first transposition of the scale by flats is from C to F; i. e., the pitch F is taken as One. The pitches required in this key to seeure the proper order of intervals for the scale, are F, G, A, B2, C, D, E, F. By comparing the pitch intervals and the scale intervals, we find that when F is one, G must be two; because the pitch G is a major second higher than F, and two should be a major second higher than one. For a similar reason, A will be three.

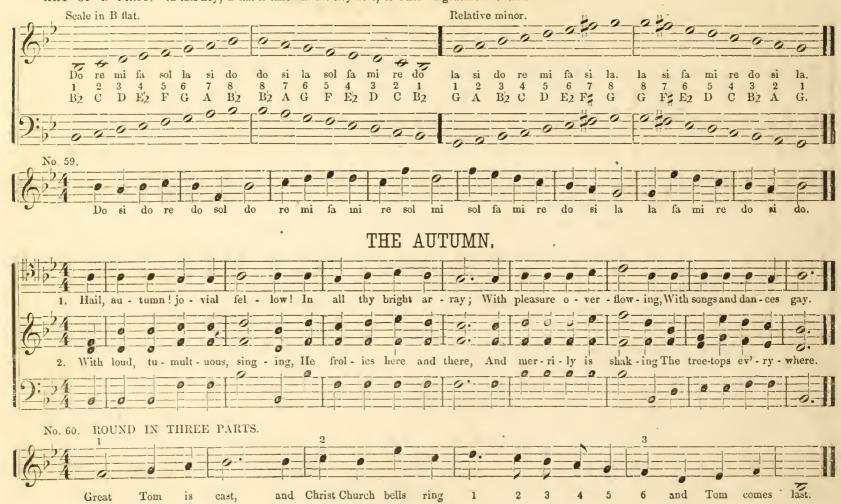
Why will B2 be four? As four must be a minor second higher than three, and B is a major second higher than A, if A be three, B cannot be four, as it is a

minor second too high. Take then, a pitch which is a minor second lower than B, which is B2.

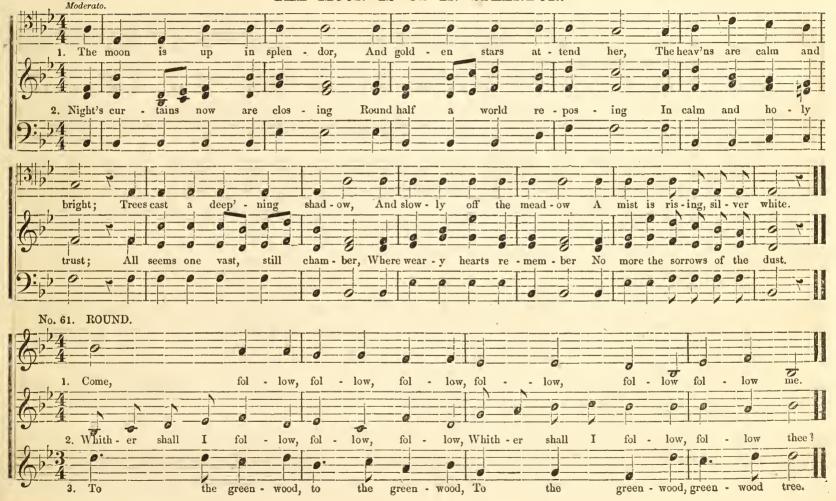




KEY OF B FLAT. In this key, B flat is taken as the key-note, or One. Signature two flats.



#### THE MOON IS UP IN SPLENDOR.



#### SONG OF THE SEASONS.

L. O. EMERSON.

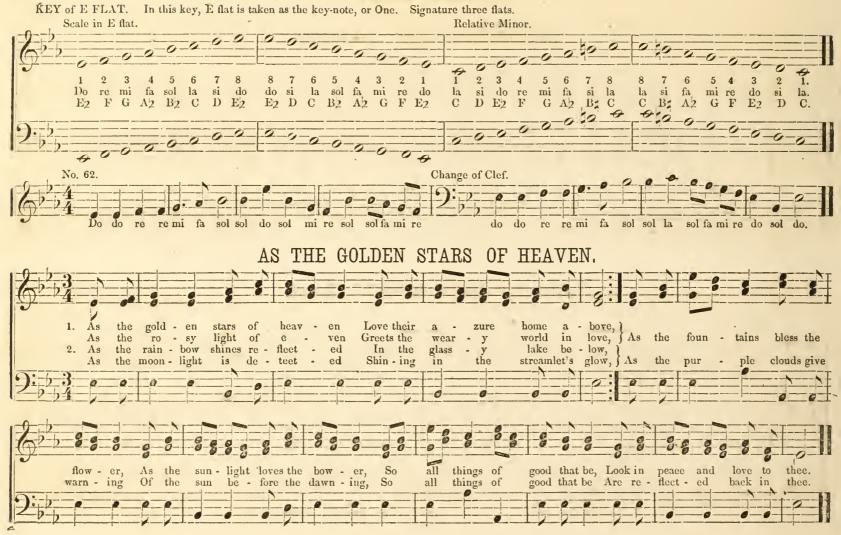


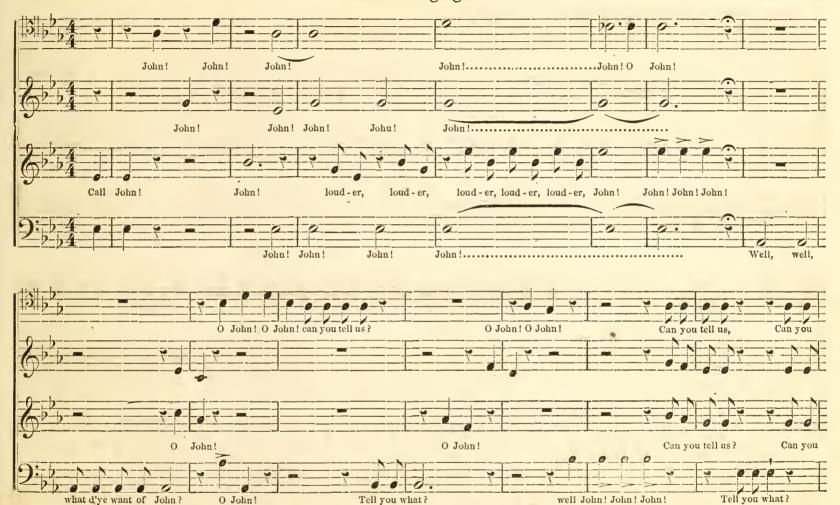


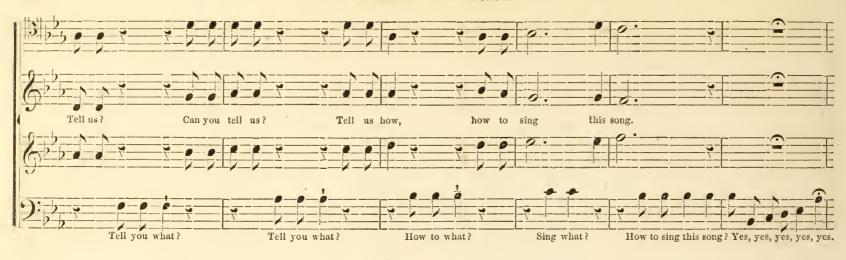
"Song of the Seasons." Concluded.















KEY of A FLAT. In this key, A2 is taken as the key-note, or One. Signature four flats.







# EMERSON'S SINGING SCHOOL.

#### PART II.



#### O WHY NOT SING. (Glee.)

J. WILLIAM SUFFERN.

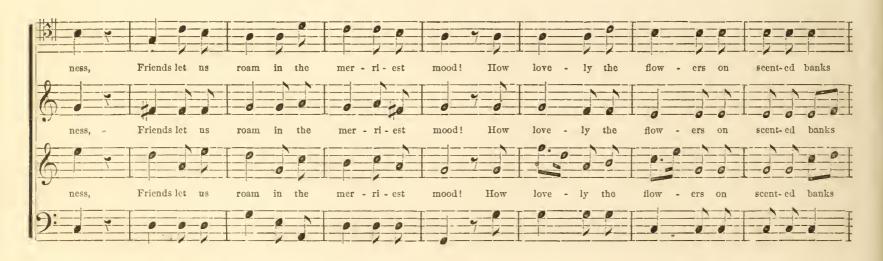




















know each spot on cv-cry land, Where joy and mirth go hand in hand, There is their na - tive land, There is their na - tive land. Heigh-ho, heigh-







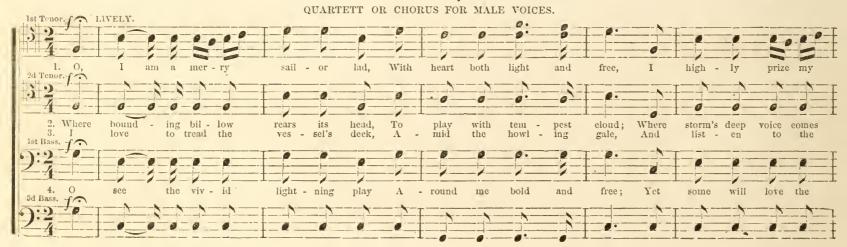






## O, I AM A MERRY SAILOR LAD.

L. O. EMERSON.



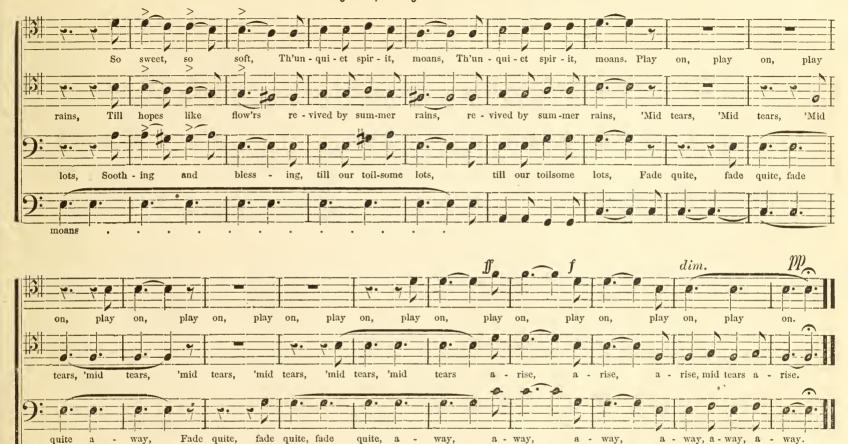


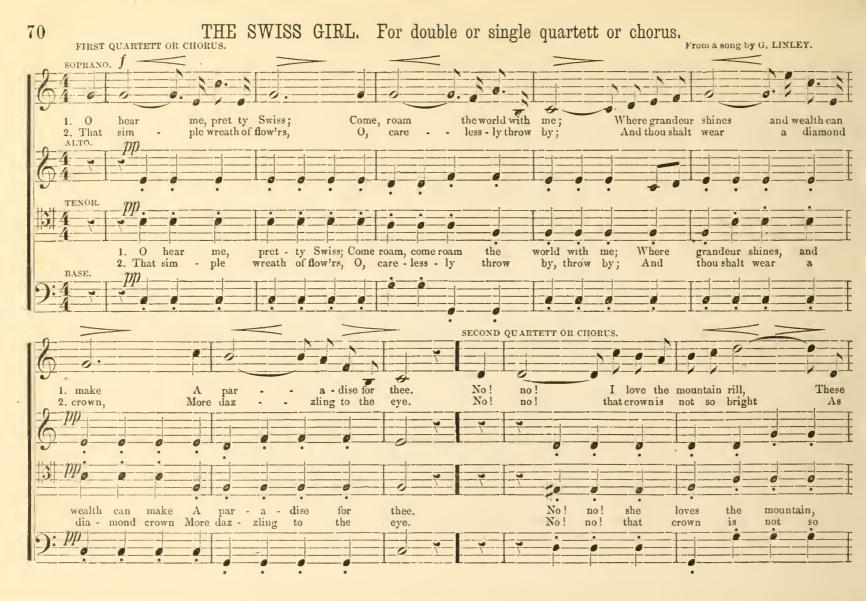




QUARTETT OR CHORUS FOR MALE VOICES.



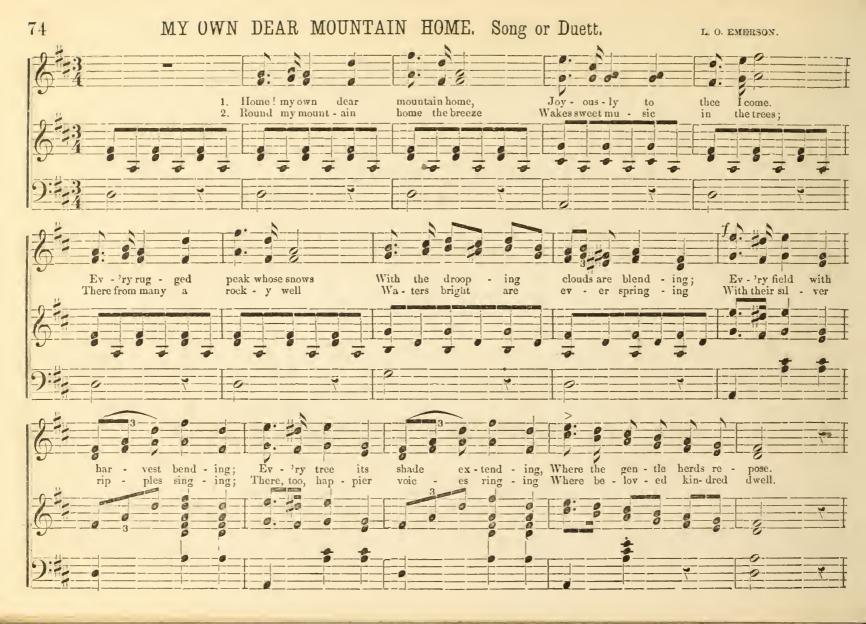


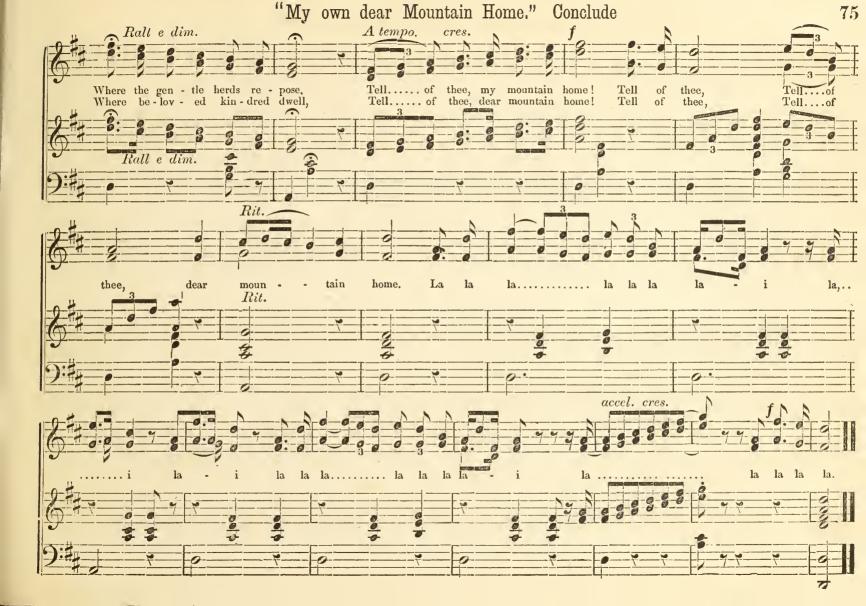




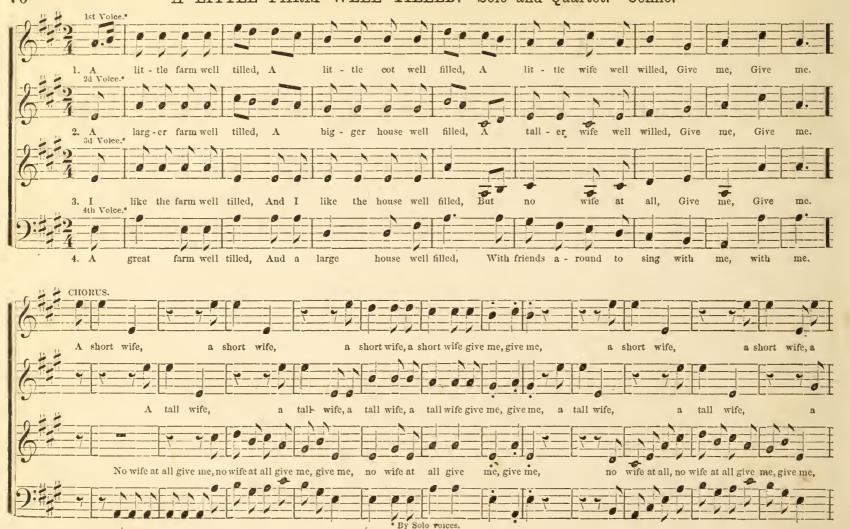






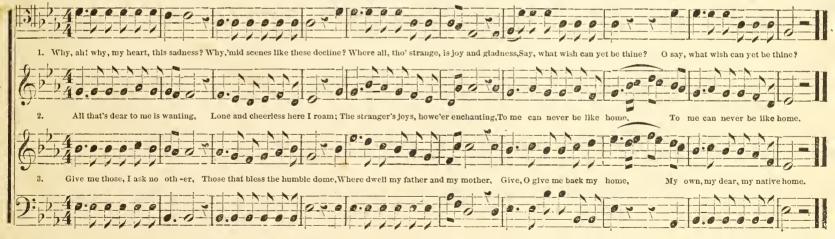


# A LITTLE FARM WELL TILLED. Solo and Quartet. Comic.\*

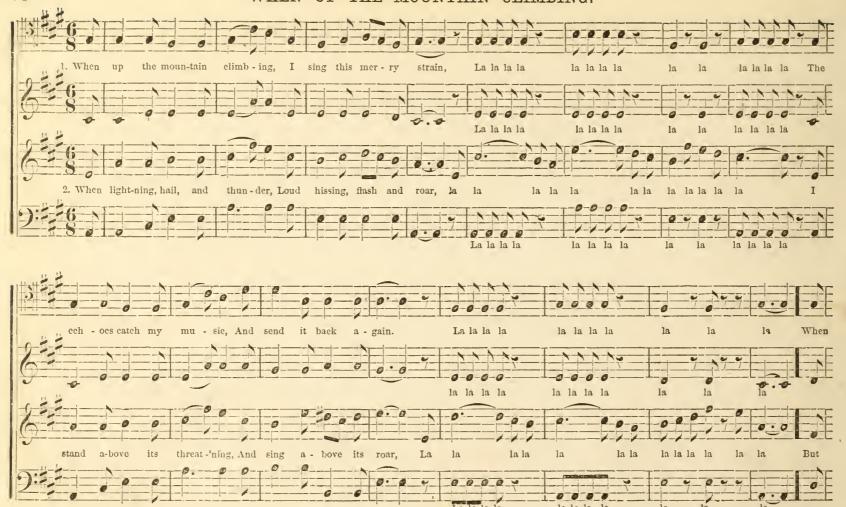


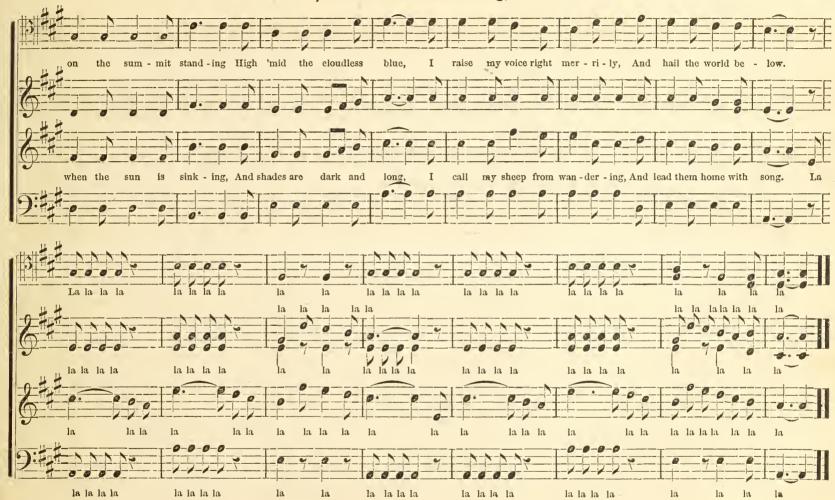


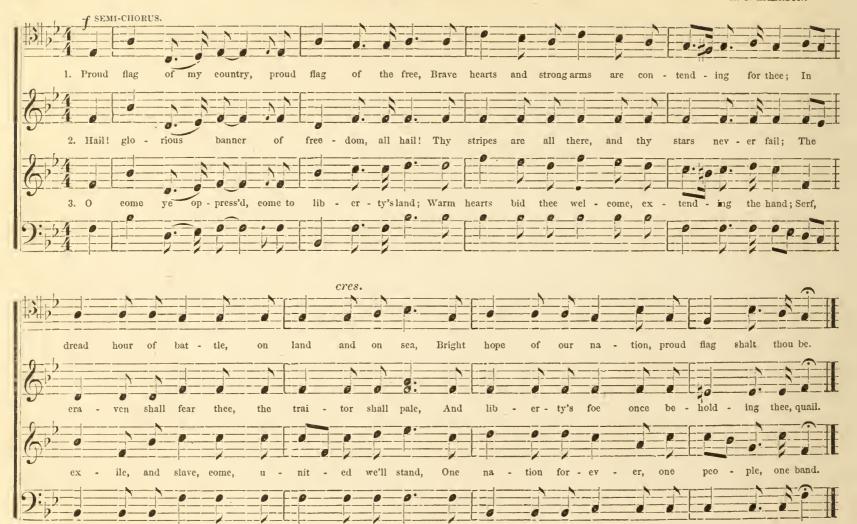
# SWITZER'S SONG OF HOME. Four-part Song, or Trio.

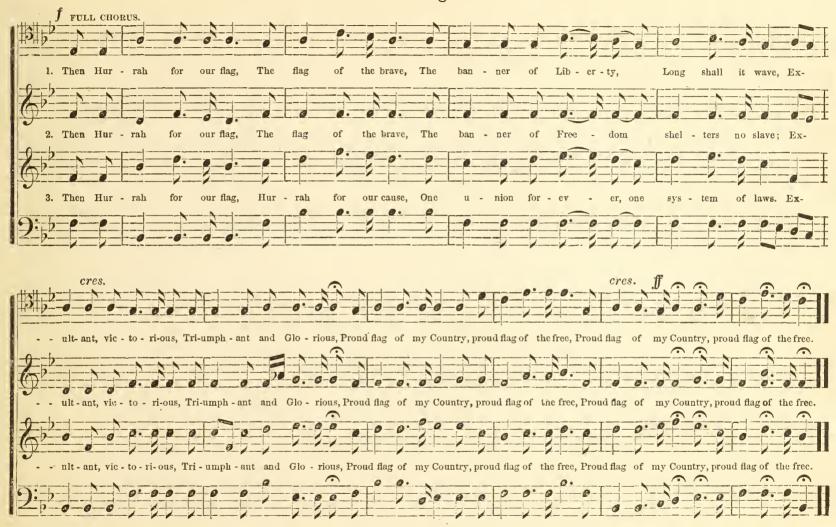


### WHEN UP THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.





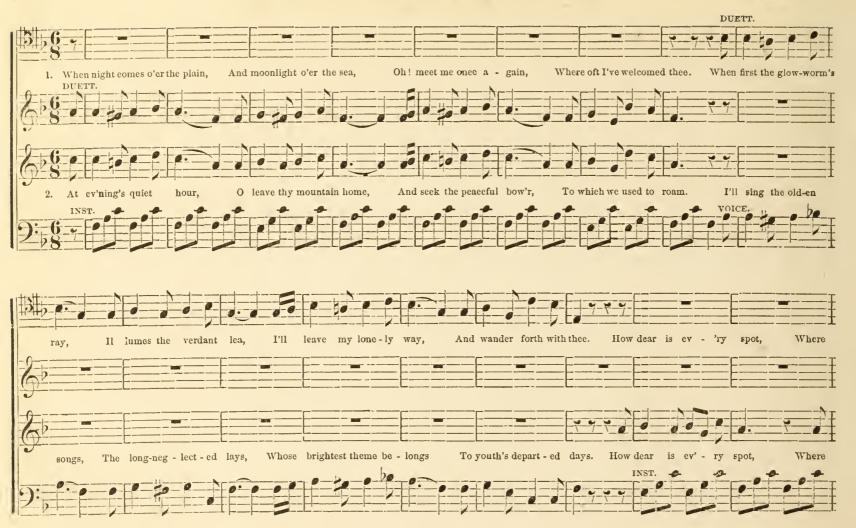
















# THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.





# O, SHALL I EVER MEET THEM AGAIN.



"O, shall I ever meet them again." Concluded.



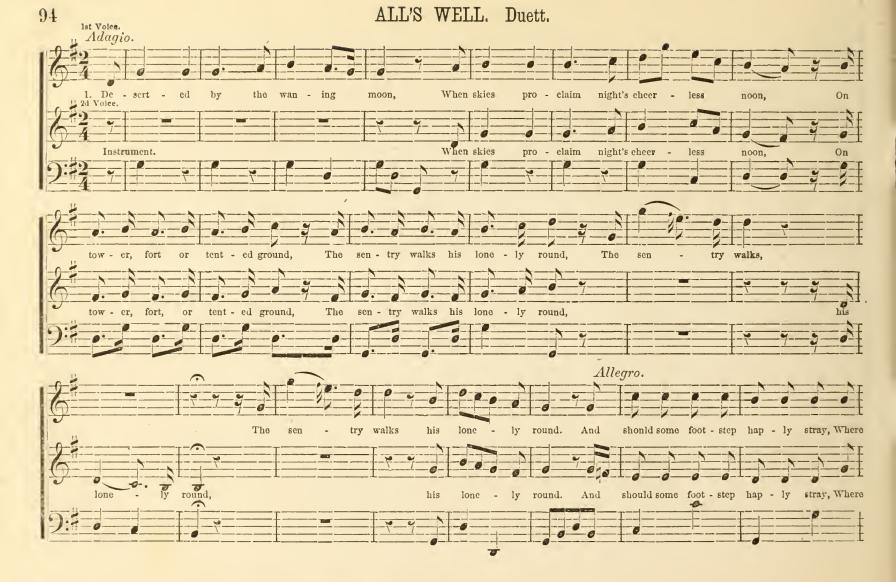


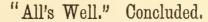


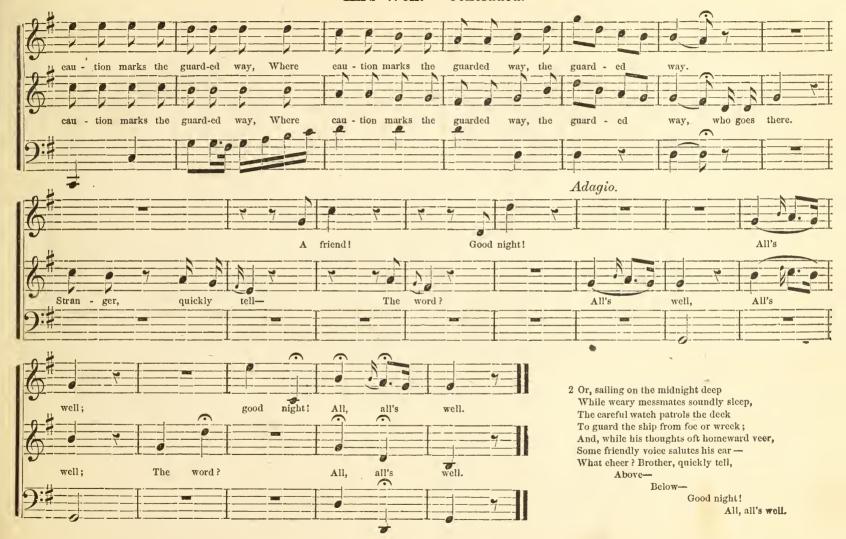










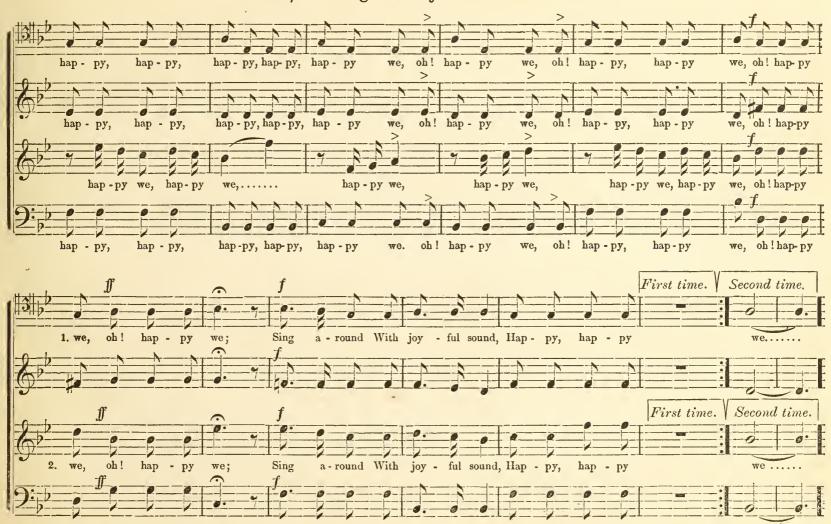


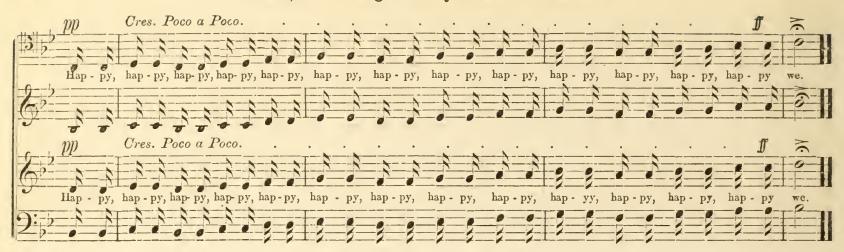










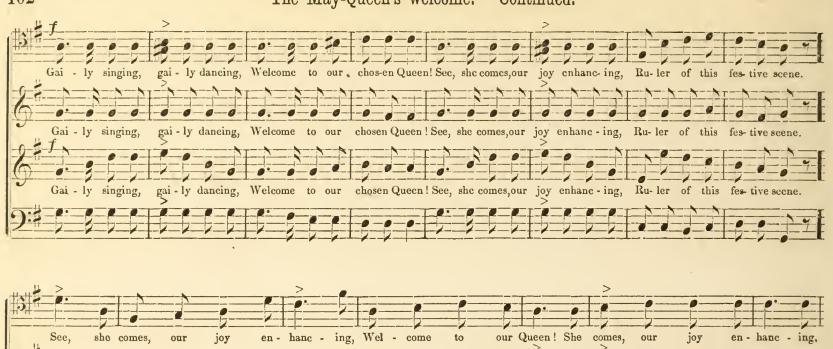






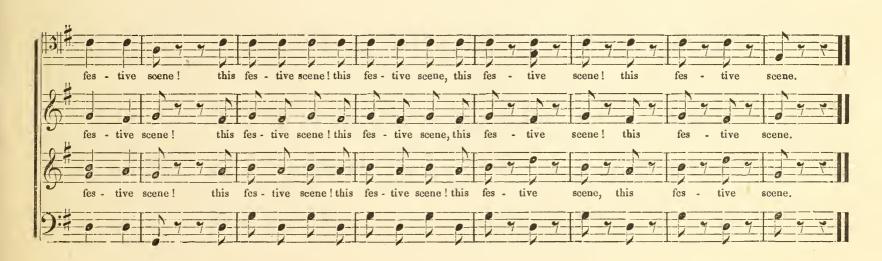


"The May-Queen's welcome." Continued.









#### BREATHING.

1. Use as little breath as possible.

2. Never breathe between the syllables of a word. 3. Between an adverb and the word it qualifies.

4. Between an adjective and its substautive, or at any place which would desiroy the meaning.

#### Pronunciation of THE, MY, &c.

The, before a word beginning with a vowel, should have the long sound of E, as in RELATE; before a word beginning

with a consonant, the obscure sound, as in HER.

My should always be pronounced with the short sound of 1, unless, in emphatic expression, or in solemn style; as in the latter, only in phrases directly associated with solemnity, as in the following; "my God." Familiar phrases, even in serious or solemn style, should retain the short

y; thus, my hand, my heart, my mouth,-not "my hand uor "me hand," &c.

#### The termination ed.

In the reading of the Scriptures, the solemnity and antiquity of the style are supposed by some to require, or at at least to authorize the sounding of e iu such words. This, however, is a matter of taste merely, and should never be extended to other reading .- In chanting, the e should always be sounded: in singing, the pronunciation is regulated by the verse, as retaining or omitting the sound of this letter.

#### The words Guide, Guard, Regard, Sky, Kind.

These, in cultivated usage, are pronounced with a slight sound of y, following g and k. The omission of this sound characterizes the local usage of Scotland and of New England. The local mode has, no doubt, the sanction of reason and system. But general custom is the only law of spoken language. Words are facts of speech, not logical deductions

#### SYLLABIC COMBINATIONS.

#### 1.—Initial Syllables.

[The common faults in the enunciation of syllables, eonsist in a slack, obscure articulation of the single elements of which they are composed, and in addition, the fault of negligently allowing a vowel sound to intervene between the consonants; thus, "bala" for bla. It is undoubtedly one of the greatest faults of our language, that it abounds in unmusical collocations in the sounds of letters and syllables. But true taste will never allow this fact to excuse a slovenly style of articulation, but will always maintain a neat, clear, and exact sound of every element, in whatever combination it may oecur.]

El, cl, fl, gl, pl, sl, spl.

Blame, bleed, blithe, blow, blew, black, bled, bliss, blot, blood, blind, blest.

Claim, elean, clime, close, clew, clap, eleft, elip, elot, elutch, eloy, eloud.

Flame, flee, fly, flow, flew, flat, fleek, flit, floek, flute, f flood, flower.

glass, glimpse, glance.

Place, plea, ply, plow, plan, plat, plot, please. Slay, sleep, slide, slow, slack, slept, slip, slew. Spieen, display, splendor, explore.

#### Br, cr, dr, fr, gr, pr, spr, tr, str, shr.

The following words need attention to a clear, distinct enunciation of the hard r,—free, however, from prolongation.] Brave, bread, brink, broke, brisk, brow, brook, brink. Crave, creep, eried, eroak, crest, erook, erop, crnst. Drain, dream, dry, drove, drag, dred, drip, drop, draw, droop, drug, drown.

Frame, free, fro, fruit, fret, froth, frown, freeze. Grain, green, grind, groan, grand, grim, ground, graft. Pray, preach, pry, prone, pride, prove, proud, prow. Spray, spring, sprung, sprang.

Trace, tree, try, trust, track, tread, trip, true.

Stray, street, strife, strown, struck, stream, stress, strength. Shrine, shroud, shrub, shriek.

#### Sm, sn, sp, st.

Small, smite, smoke, smooth, smile, smote, smear. Snare, sneer, snow, snug. Space, speed, spike, spoke, spare, sped, split, spear. Stay, steer, stile, store, stack, step, stick, stop.

#### 2.-Final Syllables.

#### Ld, lf, lk, lm, lp, ls, lt, lve.

Bold, hailed, ealled, held, filled, tolled, culled, pulled, howled, spoiled, hurled, world.

Elf, wolf, gulph, sylph. Milk, silk, bnlk, hnlk. Elm, helm, whelm, film. Help, gulp, alp, scalp. Falls, tells, fills, hills, feels, tools, howls, toils. Fault, melt, bolt, hilt.

Elve, delve, helve, selves, twelve, valve, devolve, revolve.

Sm, s'n, sp, st, ks, ct, k'd, ft, f'd, pt, p'd, p'n, k'n, d'n, v'n.

Chasm, schism, prism.

Reas'n, \* seas'n, ris'n, chos'n. Asp, clasp, gasp, wasp, lisp, erisp.

Past, mast, lest, nest, dust, lost, mist, wist.

Makes, quakes, likes, strikes, looks, streaks, rieks, roeks. Quak'd, wak'd, lik'd, look'd, roek'd, shock'd, rejeet, respect, Wait, quaif'd, laugh'd, oft, left, sift, soft, scoff'd.

Pip'd, ripp'd, supp'd, slop'd. Op'n, \* happ'n, weap'n, rip'n.

Tak'n, wak'n, weak'n, tak'n.

Sadd'n, gladd'n, lad'n, burd'n, hard'n, yard'n, wid'n, hid'n. Ev'n, + heav'n, giv'n, driv'n, wov'n, grav'n, leav'n, ov'n.

Lst, nst, rst, dst, rdst, rmdst, rndst.

[Many of the following combinations occur in the singing Glare, gleam, glide, glow, gloom, glad, glim, gloss, glnt, of hymns, and need much attention, from their difficulty in articulation.]

Call'st, heal'st, tell'st, fill'st, roll'st, pull'st, reveal'st, unveil'sı.

Can'st, runn'st, gain'st, rain'st.

Durst, first, worst, erst, barr'st, car'st, hir'st, lur'st.

Midst, call'dst, fill'dst, roll'dst.

Heard'st, guard'st, reward'st, diseard'st. Arm'dst, harm'dst, charm'dst, form'dst. Learn'dst, scorn'dst, turn'dst, burn'dst.

#### Ble, ple, dle, rl, bl'd, pl'd, rl'd.

Able, feeble, bible, double, troubl'd, bubbl'd, babbl'd. Ample, steeple, triple, topple, tripl'd, toppl'd, dappl'd. Cradle, saddle, idle, bridle. Marl, hurl, whirl, furl, world, hurl'd, whirl'd, furl'd.

Ngs, ngst, ng'd.

Rings, wrongs, hangs, songs. Hang'st, sing'st, wrong'st, bring'st. Wrong'd, hang'd, elang'd.

#### TERMS USED WITH REFERENCE TO THE MOVEMENT.

Adagio, slow. Ad Libitum, at pleasure. Allegro, quick. Allegretto, less quiek than Allegro. Andante, gentle, rather slow, yet connected. A Tempo, in time. Bis, twice. Calando, softer and slower by degrees. Con Espressione, with expression. Con spirito, with spirit. Largo, slow. Legato, gliding, connected style. Moderato, in moderate time. Presto, quiek. Ritard, growing slower.

Accelerando, gradually faster and faster.

\* These words should always be read as if spelled without o or e, in the last syllable. In singing, the o or e must be sounded, when the verse requires, but should never, through negligenee, be made broad or full, in the faulty style of " o-pun," " ta-un," &c.

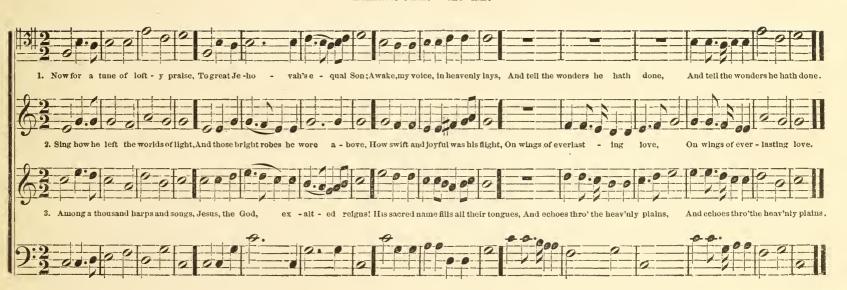
+ These words are usually to be sung, as well as read, without the sound of eafter v, but never in the low style of "e-vun," "heav-un," &e.

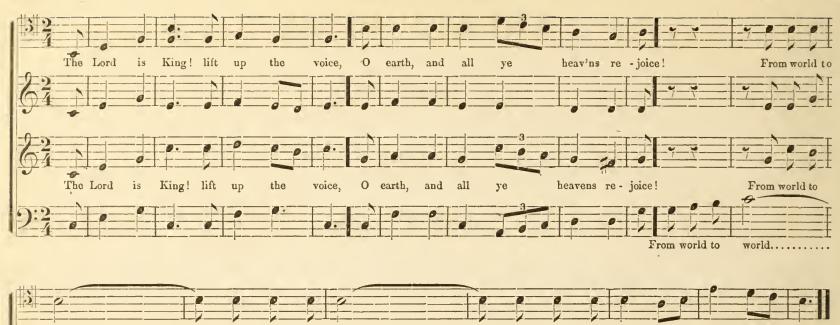
# CHURCH MUSIC.

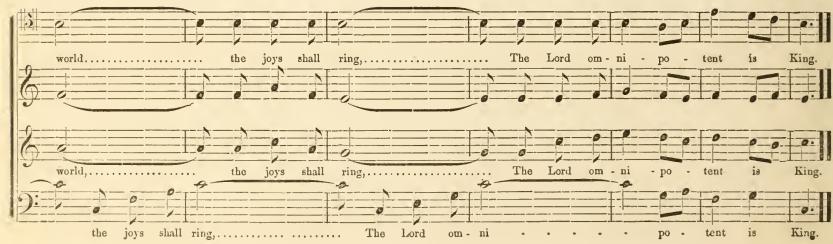
### PART III.

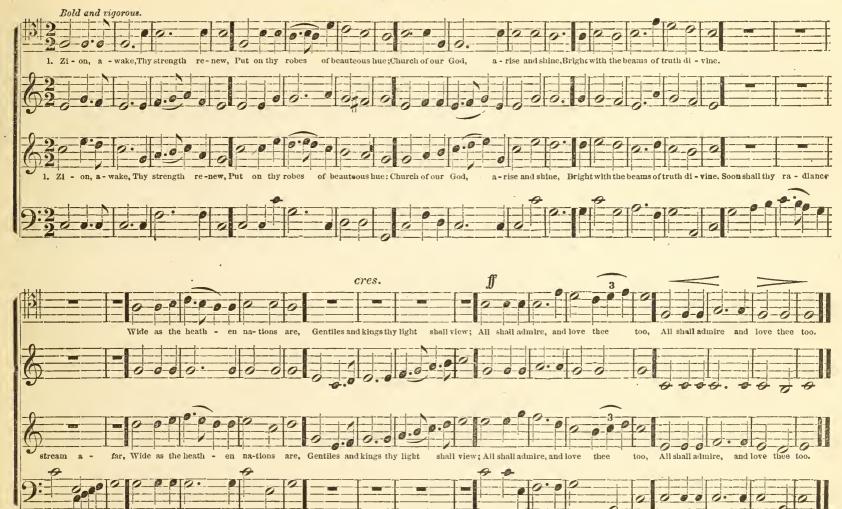


## RANSOM. L. M.











## SELAH. L. M.



E.



## SANFORD. L. M.

1. Come, wear-y souls, with sin distressed, Come, and ac-cept the prom-ised rest; The Saviour's gracious call o - bey, And cast your gloomy fears a - way.

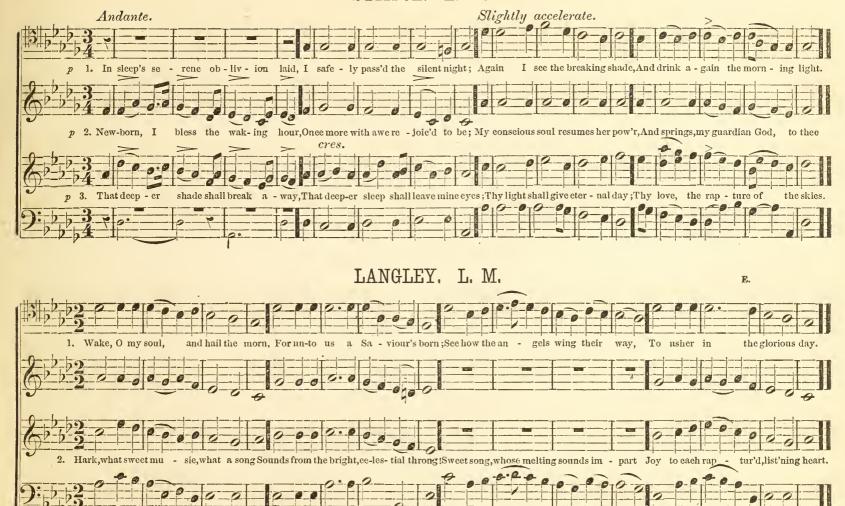
2. Here merey's boundless o - cean flows, To cleanse your guilt, and heal your woes; Par-don, and life, and end-less peace; How rich the gift! How free the grace.

3. Dear Saviour, let thy powerful love Con-firm our faith, our fears re-move; Oh, sweet-ly reign in ev-'ry breast, And guide us to e - ter- nal rest.

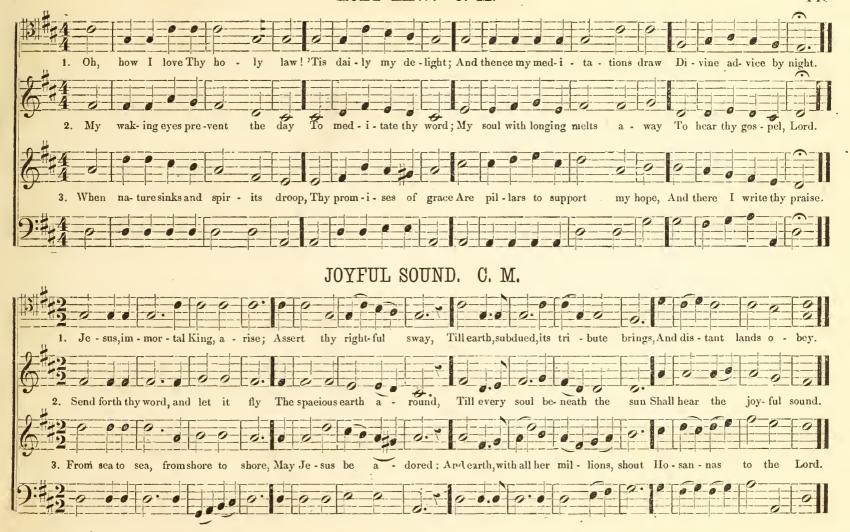


## BATTLE OF LIFE. L. M.







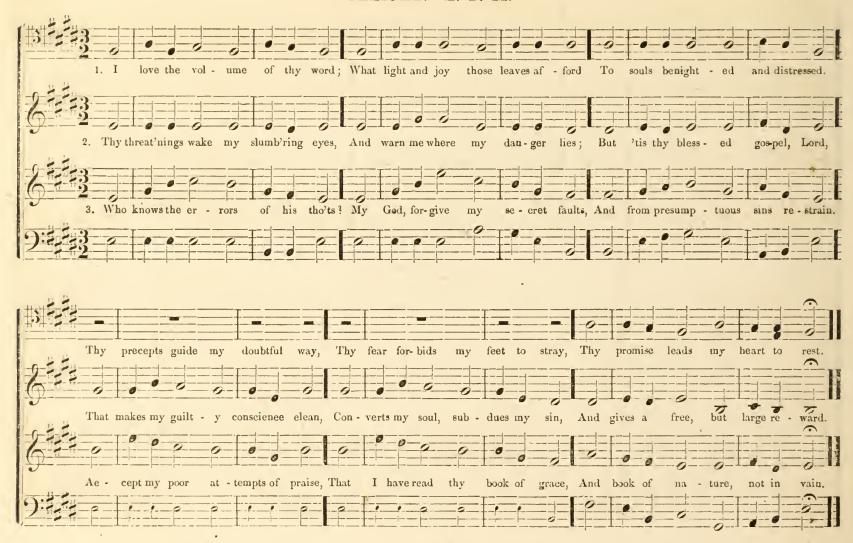




### MASTOLO. C. M.







In one mel - o - - - dious concert rise, While heav'n's broad arch....rings back the sound,



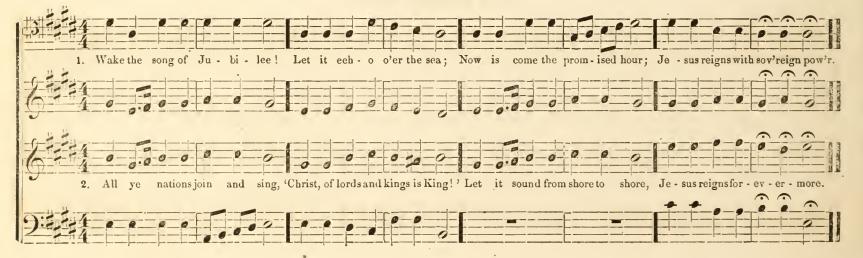


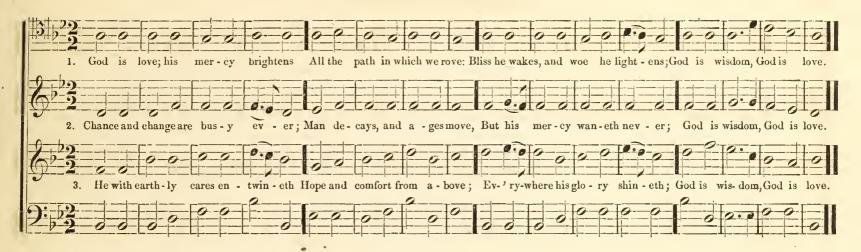






### JUBILEE, 7s

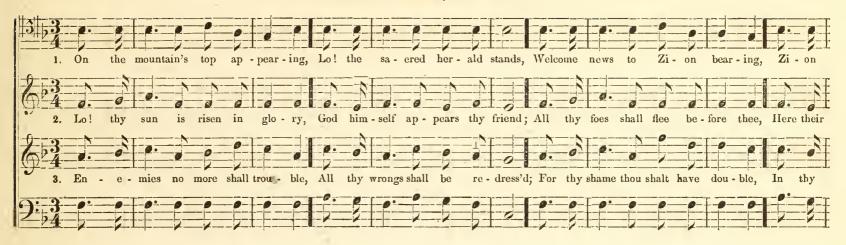




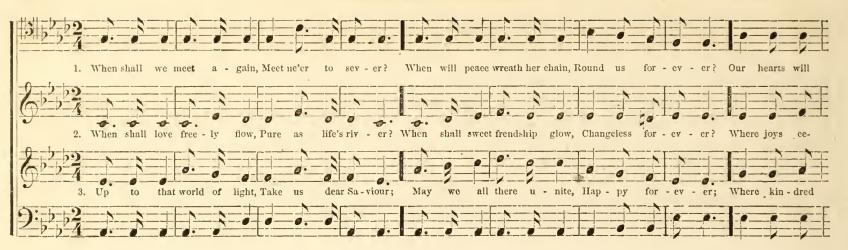
## PARNELL, 8s & 7s.







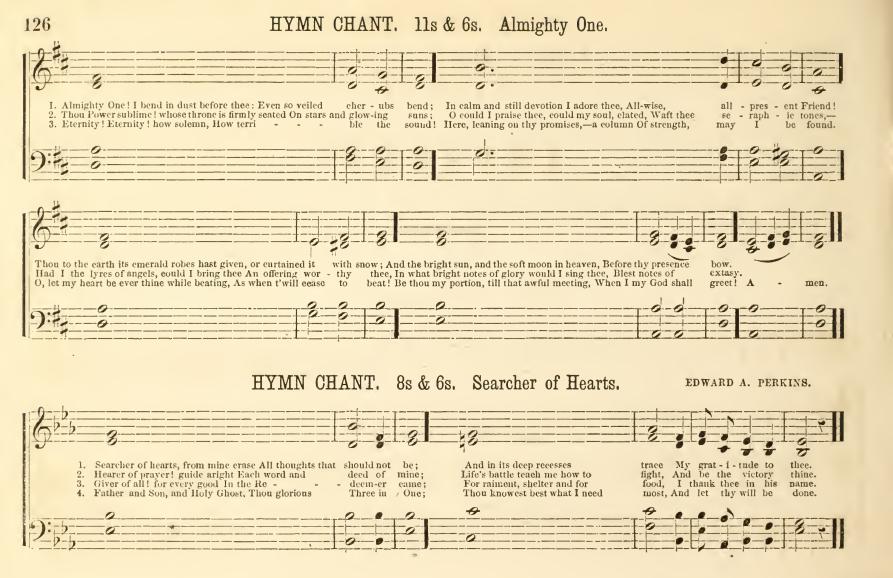












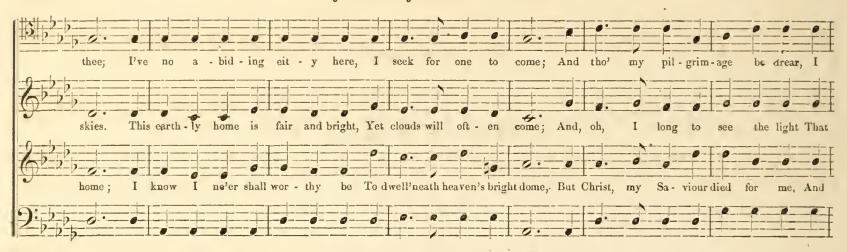
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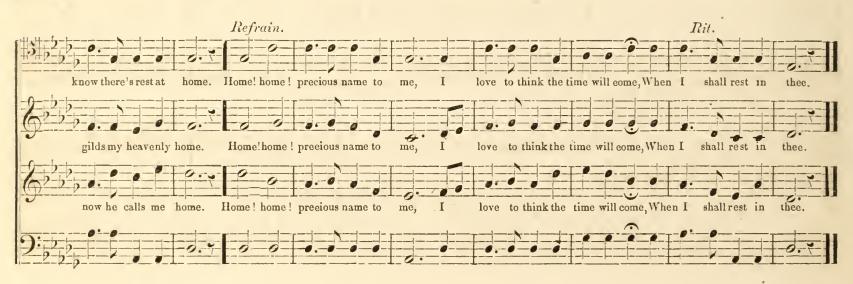
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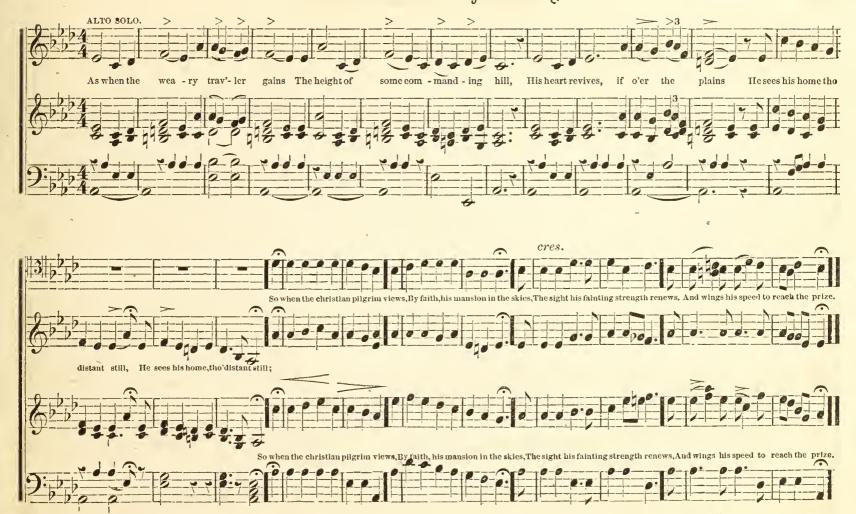


HYMN. "My heavenly home."





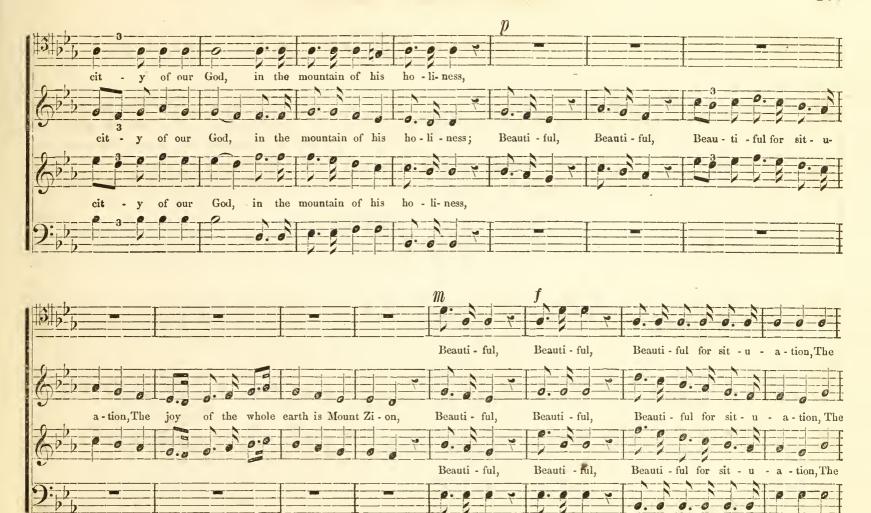




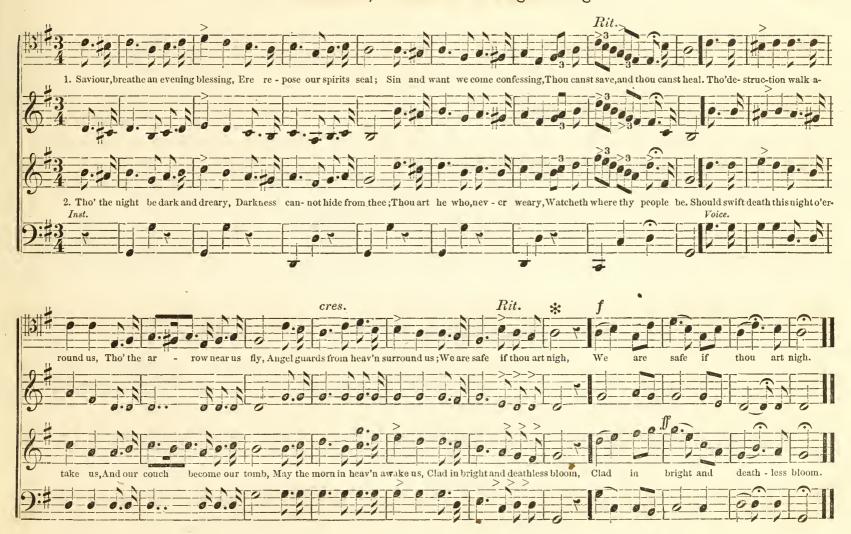










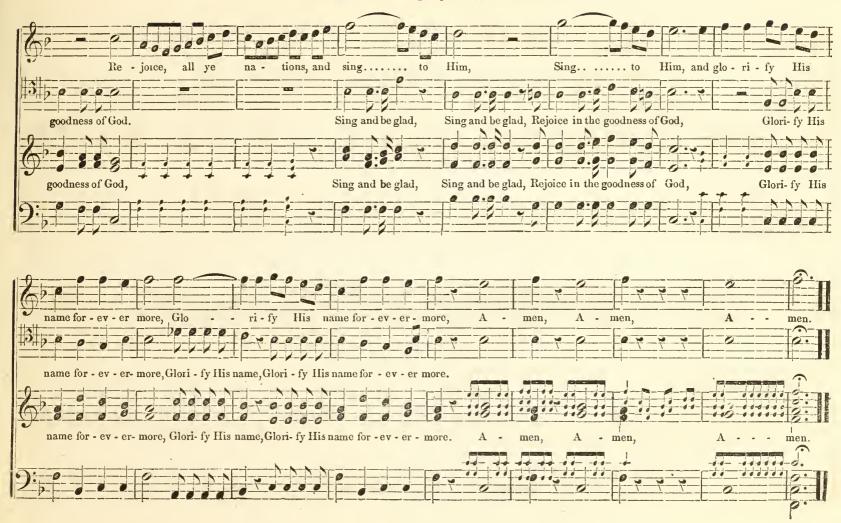








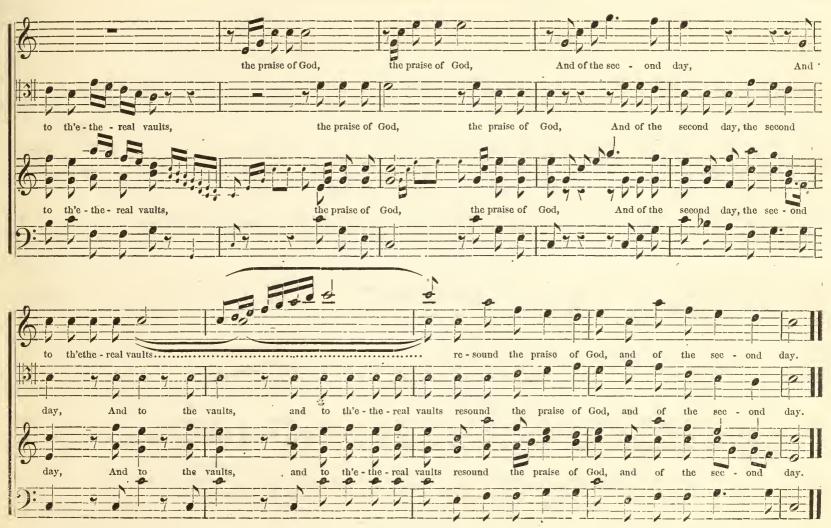












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